## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

| 1           | 1. A method of measuring an injection lock frequency range for an                        |
|-------------|--|
| 2           | integrated circuit having a first voltage-controlled oscillator and a second voltage-    |
| 3           | controlled oscillator, the method comprising the steps of:                               |
| 4           | applying a control voltage to an input of the second voltage-controlled                  |
| 5           | oscillator such that an output frequency of the second voltage-controlled oscillator     |
| 6           | locks to an output frequency of the first voltage-controlled oscillator; and             |
| 7           | varying the output frequency of the first voltage-controlled oscillator                  |
| 8           | until the output frequency of the second voltage-controlled oscillator falls out of lock |
| 9           | with the output frequency of the first voltage-controlled oscillator.                    |
|             |  |
| 9 11 12 13  | 2. A method as in claim 1,   |
| `√<br>III 2 | wherein the step of applying the control voltage to the input of the                     |
| <u> 1</u> 3 | second voltage-controlled oscillator involves the step of switching the input of the     |
| 4<br> ±±.4  | second voltage-controlled oscillator from an output of a low pass filter to a control    |
| 5           | signal to which the control voltage is applied.  |
| <b>1</b> 5  |  |
| 1           | 3. A method as in claim 2, wherein the step of applying the control                      |
| 2           | voltage to the input of the second voltage-controlled oscillator further involves the    |
| 3           | step of:   |
| 4           | monotonically changing the control voltage until the output frequency of                 |
| 5           | the second voltage-controlled oscillator locks to the output frequency of the first      |
| 6           | voltage-controlled oscillator.   |
| 1           | 4. A method as in claim 1,   |
| 2           | wherein the first voltage-controlled oscillator is an element of a first                 |
| 3           | phase-locked loop.   |

| 1                          | 5. A method as in claim 4, wherein the step of varying the output                       |
|----------------------------|---|
| 2                          | frequency of the first voltage-controlled oscillator involves the step of:              |
| 3                          | changing a frequency of an input stream to the first phase-locked loop.                 |
| 1                          | 6. A method as in claim 5,  |
| 2                          | wherein the second voltage-controlled oscillator is an element of a                     |
| 3                          | second phase-locked loop.   |
| 1                          | 7. A method of computing an injection signal power within a                             |
| 2                          | voltage-controlled oscillator on an integrated circuit, the method comprising the steps |
| <b>=</b> 3                 | of:   |
| <b>4</b>                   | determining an injection lock frequency range of the voltage-controlled                 |
| <u> </u>                   | oscillator;   |
| -2<br>-3<br>-4<br>-5<br>-6 | determining a que of an LC tank within a voltage-controlled oscillator;                 |
| <u>-</u> 7                 | determining a free-run frequency of the voltage-controlled oscillator;                  |
| 18                         | determining a free-run output power of the voltage-controlled oscillator;               |
| 7<br>18<br>19              | and   |
| 10                         | calculating an injection signal power value proportional to a product of a              |
| 11                         | square of the injection lock frequency range, a square of the que, and the free-run     |
| 12                         | output power of the voltage-controlled oscillator divided by a square of the free-run   |
| 13                         | output frequency of the voltage-controlled oscillator.                                  |
| 1                          | 8. A method as in claim 7, wherein the step of determining an                           |
| 2                          | injection lock frequency range comprises the step of measuring an injection lock        |
| 3                          | frequency range of the voltage-controlled oscillator.                                   |
| 1                          | 9. A method as in claim 8, wherein the step of measuring the                            |
| 2                          | injection lock frequency range of the voltage-controlled oscillator comprises the steps |
| 3                          | of:   |

:

| 4                 | applying a control voltage to an input of the voltage-controlled oscillator                |
|-------------------|--|
| 5                 | such that the output frequency of the voltage-controlled oscillator locks to an output     |
| 6                 | frequency of another voltage-controlled oscillator on the integrated circuit; and          |
| 7                 | varying the output frequency of the voltage-controlled oscillator until                    |
| 8                 | the output frequency of the voltage-controlled oscillator falls out of lock with the       |
| 9                 | other voltage-controlled oscillator.   |
|                   |  |
| 1                 | 10. A method as in claim 9, further comprising the steps of:                               |
| 2                 | wherein the step of applying the control voltage to the input of the                       |
| 3                 | voltage-controlled oscillator involves the step of switching the input of the voltage-     |
| <b>-4</b>         | controlled oscillator from an output of a low pass filter to a control signal to which the |
|                   | control voltage is applied.  |
|                   |  |
| 7 <u>1</u><br>121 | 11. A method as in claim 10, wherein the step of applying the control                      |
| <u>.</u>          | voltage to the input of the second voltage-controlled oscillator further involves the      |
| 13                | step of:   |
| ±3<br>±4<br>±5    | monotonically changing the control voltage until the output frequency of                   |
| 194               | the second voltage-controlled oscillator locks to the output frequency of the first        |
| 6                 |  |
| 1.6               | voltage-controlled oscillator.   |
| 1                 | 12. A method as in claim 7,  |
|                   | wherein the other voltage-controlled oscillator is an element of a first                   |
| 2                 |  |
| 3                 | phase-locked loop.   |
|                   | the atom of vorying the output   |
| 1                 | 13. A method as in claim 12, wherein the step of varying the output                        |
| 2                 | frequency of the other voltage-controlled oscillator comprises the step of:                |
| 3                 | changing a frequency of an input stream to the first phase-locked loop.                    |
|                   |  |
| 1                 | 14. A method as in claim 13,   |
| 2                 | wherein the voltage-controlled oscillator is an element of a second                        |
| 3                 | phase-locked loop.   |

| 2                          | second voltage-controlled oscillator in an integrated circuit having first and second    |
|----------------------------|--|
| 3                          | voltage-controlled oscillators, the method comprising the steps of:                      |
| 4                          | measuring an injection lock frequency range of the second voltage-                       |
| 5                          | controlled oscillator; and   |
| 6                          | increasing a free-run output power of the second voltage-controlled                      |
| 7                          | oscillator.  |
| 1                          | 16. A method as in claim 15, wherein the step of measuring the                           |
| <u>-</u> 2                 | injection lock frequency range of the second voltage-controlled oscillator comprises     |
| <u>-</u> 3                 | the steps of:  |
| ₩<br><b>₩</b>              | applying a control voltage to an input of the second voltage-controlled                  |
| =2<br>=3<br>=4<br>=5<br>=6 | oscillator such that an output frequency of the second voltage-controlled oscillator     |
| 6                          | locks to an output frequency of the first voltage-controlled oscillator; and             |
| <u>±</u> 7                 | varying the output frequency of the first voltage-controlled oscillator                  |
| ₹7<br>18<br>19             | until the output frequency of the second voltage-controlled oscillator falls out of lock |
| 1<br>1 9                   | with the output frequency of the first voltage-controlled oscillator.                    |
| and a                      |  |
| 1                          | 17. A method as in claim 16,   |
| 2                          | wherein the step of applying the control voltage to the input of the                     |
| 3                          | second voltage-controlled oscillator involves the step of switching the input of the     |
| 4                          | second voltage-controlled oscillator from an output of a low pass filter to a control    |
| 5                          | signal to which the control voltage is applied.  |
| 1                          | 18. A method as in claim 17, wherein the step of applying the control                    |

15.

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3

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5

6

step of:

voltage-controlled oscillator.

A method of reducing an injection lock frequency range of a

monotonically changing the control voltage until the output frequency of

voltage to the input of the second voltage-controlled oscillator further involves the

the second voltage-controlled oscillator locks to the output frequency of the first

| 1 | 19. A method as in claim 16,  |
|---|---|
| 2 | wherein the first voltage-controlled oscillator is an element of a first              |
| 3 | phase-locked loop.  |
|   |   |
| 1 | 20. A method as in claim 19, wherein the step of varying the output                   |
| 2 | frequency of the first voltage-controlled oscillator involves the step of:            |
| 3 | changing a frequency of an input stream to the first phase-locked loop.               |
|   |   |
| 1 | 21. A method as in claim 20,  |
| 2 | wherein the second voltage-controlled oscillator is an element of a                   |
| 3 | second phase-locked loop.   |
|   |   |
| 1 | 22. A method as in claim 15, wherein the step of increasing the free-                 |
| 2 | run output power of the second voltage-controlled oscillator is accomplished by       |
| 3 | increasing a signal amplitude of the second voltage-controlled oscillator.            |
|   |   |
| 1 | 23. A method as in claim 15, wherein the step of increasing the free-                 |
| 2 | run output power of the second voltage-controlled oscillator is accomplished by       |
| 3 | reducing a loading of an output signal of the second voltage-controlled oscillator.   |
|   |   |
| 1 | 24. A method as in claim 19, further comprising the step of:                          |
| 2 | increasing a loop bandwidth in the first phase-locked loop.                           |
|   |   |
| 1 | 25. A method as in claim 24, wherein the step of increasing the loop                  |
| 2 | bandwidth in the first phase-locked loop is accomplished by increasing a pass band of |
| 3 | a loop filter within the first phase-locked loop.                                     |

| 1                    | 26. A method of reducing intermodulation between a first voltage-                       |
|----------------------|---|
| 2                    | controlled oscillator (VCO) in a first phase-locked loop (PLL) and a second VCO in a    |
| 3                    | second PLL, comprising:   |
| 4                    | measuring an injection lock frequency range of the second VCO with                      |
| 5                    | respect to the first VCO;   |
| 6                    | measuring a signal power of the second VCO;   |
| 7                    | determining a crosstalk power between the first and the second VCOs                     |
| 8                    | using the measured injection lock frequency range and the measured signal power of      |
| 9                    | the second VCO; and   |
| 10                   | adjusting a signal power ratio between the first VCO and the second                     |
|                      | VCO to reduce intermodulation.  |
| 11<br>11<br>11<br>22 |   |
| <b>1</b> 1           | 27. The method of claim 26 further comprising adjusting a loop                          |
| <u>2</u>             | bandwidth of the first PLL relative to that of the second PLL to reduce                 |
| <u></u> 3            | intermodulation.  |
| 3<br>11<br>11<br>12  |   |
| 1                    | 28. The method of claim 27 wherein the first PLL is part of a                           |
| -2                   | transmitter and the second PLL is part of a receiver, and wherein the step of adjusting |
| 3                    | a signal power ration comprises increasing a power of the first VCO relative to that of |
| 4                    | the second VCO.   |
|                      |   |
| 1                    | 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the step of adjusting a loop                         |
| 2                    | bandwidth comprises increasing a loop bandwidth of the second PLL relative to that      |
| 3                    | of the first PLL.   |
|                      |   |
| 1                    | 30. A transceiver circuit comprising:   |
| 2                    | a transmitter having a first phase-locked loop (PLL), the first PLL                     |
| 3                    | having a first voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO);                                     |
| 4                    | a receiver having a second PLL, the second PLL having a second VCO;                     |
| 5                    | and   |

- a parasitic loop that couples signals between the transmitter and the receiver causing intermodulation,
  wherein, the first VCO is configured to have a different power level relative to that of the second VCO to reduce the intermodulation.
- 1 31. The transceiver of claim 30 wherein the first VCO is configured 2 to have a power level that is greater than that of the second VCO.
- 1 32. The transceiver of claim 30 wherein the first PLL is configured to 2 have a bandwidth that is different than a bandwidth of the second PLL.
  - 33. The transceiver of claim 32 wherein the second PLL is configured to have a bandwidth that is greater than the bandwidth of the first PLL.
  - 34. The transceiver of claim 31 wherein the second PLL is configured to have a bandwidth that is greater than a bandwidth of the first PLL.